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Vienna, November 18, *N. S.*

COUNT Seckendorff has, by Order of the Emperor, who was in Perſon to reconnoitre Paſſau at a ſmall Diſtance, written a Letter to Cardinal Lamberg the Biſhop, that if his Eminence would, in three Days Time, oblige the Auſtrians to evacuate that Place, his Rights and Privileges ſhould be preſerved, and a neutral Garriſon only ſhould be put into it; but if he did not make the Auſtrians evacuate, he ſhould be reſponſable for all the Conſequences whatever. The Cardinal anſwered, That he neither had called the Auſtrians thither, nor could he oblige them to retire; ſo that he had nothing left but to retire himſelf. We are conſequently expecting to hear every Day of that Town's being attacked, which will probably draw from the Saltza Count Bathiani, who has the Paſſages of Braunau and Scharding over the Inn, but has moſt particularly fortified the Convent of Capucins, ſituated between the Inn and the Danube, while the Imperialiſts are ſuppoſed to have made Bridges over the Danube at Vilſhofen, in order to attack the Oberhauſe or Caſtle ſituated between the Danube and the Iltz; ſo that if the former keeps his Poſt in the Part called the Innſtadt, and the others gain theirs on the Part called the Iltzſtadt, they will be over-againſt one another, with the Body of the Town of Paſſau between them, and commanded by them both from over the Inn on one Side, and from over the Danube on the other. General Marwitz having ordered 40,000 Rations of Bread at Glatz, was already at Neiſs in his Way thither from Troppau and Jagerndorf; but hearing that General Keil, with a Body compoſed of the Moravian Garriſons, and the Head of the Hungarian Inſurgents, was entering into Upper Sileſia, he returned thither, which has occaſioned the Return of General Keil likewiſe into Moravia. There is News ſince, that Marwitz is gone back again to Neiſs, in which Caſe General Keil will without doubt advance once more, and will be better and better accompanied by Degrees, as the Inſurgents ſhall come out, of which 6000 are upon the Point of marching, and will be followed by 6000 more. A Courier is juſt arrived from Prince Charles; but all that we yet hear is, that General Trenk was wounded in the Leg, by a Cannon Ball, before Kolin. An Officer is arrived from Fribourg for the Queen's final Orders; the Governor whereof being reduced, after a brave Defence, to capitulate for the Town, let himſelf be over perſuaded to go out of the Place to treat in Perſon with the French King; when he was promiſed by the four Marſhals, as he affirms, an honourable Capitulation, if the Commandant of the Caſtles would deliver them up with the Town. Upon this verbal Promiſe he let the French into his Place; but when Count Hackerbach, the Commandant of the Caſtles, offered to ſurrender them likewiſe, in Conformity to that Promiſe, the French pretended that the whole Garriſon ſhould be carried into France as Hoſtages for the Exchange of as many French Priſoners, and for the Delivery of the reſt of the French Priſoners, now in Hungary, for a certain Sum each Man. Of 22,000 French Priſoners, it is ſaid that there are not above 6000 left alive. It is ſaid that the French have loſt 14,000 out of 60,000 Men, at this Siege. The French have deſiſted from their Enterprize upon Bregentz, after a Loſs of 300 Men, from the brave Reſiſtance of the Peaſants.

Vienna, Nov. 21. The Duke of Weiſſenfelds defiled on the 11th with the Left Wing behind Kuttenberg towards Czaſlaw, and from thence to Choltitz, where he encamped on the 12th at Night, as if his Intention had been to attack Pardubitz, to which Place he was ſuppoſed to have three Marches from Kuttenberg, while the Right Wing, under Prince Charles, began on the 12th to move to Alt Kolin, and to exend itſelf from thence up to Neuhoff, in order to join the Duke of Weiſſenfelds, at the Rendezvous appointed, in the Night between the 14th and 15th, at or about Przelautzt, between Teinetz and Pardubitz, and there to paſs the Elbe together; for which Purpoſe all the neceſſary Orders were given for the laying of a Bridge,

Bridge, to be ready at the Time appointed for the Meeting of the two Princes with their reſpective Corps. But they were obliged to wait on this Side the River for ſix Hours, ſending Courier after Courier to haſten the Pontons, which it ſeems had ſtuck in a Bog, the Captain of the Bridges having, as he alledged, loſt his Way in the Night. During this Time General Trenk was making falſe Alarms upon New Kolin till Break of Day, when the Pruſſians diſcovering what had been deſigned, made ſuch Motions as obliged the Princes to lay aſide their Deſign for that Time. But this Morning a Courier arrived from Prince Charles with a Letter from Seltmitz to the Queen, with an Account, that on the 19th the Army paſſed the Elbe at Telſhitz, over-againſt which Place the Banks were guarded by three Pruſſian Battalions, who loſt between 4 and 500 Men, with three Pieces of Cannon taken by the Auſtrians, and two by the Saxons. It is added, that the Pruſſians are ſeparated, having one Body, which is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt, to the Right, the other to the Left of the Auſtrians, and that the Prince was upon the Point of marching to Chlumetz.

Journal of the Combined Army in Bohemia, from the 18th to the 24th of November.

UPON the 18th Prince Charles, who the Day before had been to dine at the Duke's Head Quarters, in order to conſer with his Serene Highneſs, ordered his Left Wing to march on the Side of Hermanmieſtiz. However his Head Quarters remained at Bretoch. Our Army halted all this Day at Choldiz, and the neceſſary Preparations were made for the March which had been concerted between the two Chiefs for the next Day.

Advice was received, that the King of Pruſſia had newly marched 600 Foot and 300 Huſſars into Konigſgratz, and that he had ſent Orders to Pardubitz, to ſet Fire to all the Suburbs of that Town the Moment he ſhould judge it neceſſary, for which Purpoſe the Fire-Pots, and combuſtible Matters have ſince been faſten'd to the Houſes. He has moreover cauſed a ſecond Bridge to be thrown over the River near the Magazine.

Lieutenant General Ghylani ſent Word, that his Patrolls had diſcover'd ſeveral ſmall Camps of Horſe of two Regiments each, (according to his Computation) and that they judged by the Fires, they had diſcovered one much ſtronger on the Side of Konigſgratz, and that one of their Detachments was ſtill poſted on the Left of the Elbe. This was confirmed by Advice from Chrudim, which beſides that, gave an Account that ſeveral Villages upon the Banks of the Elbe, particularly Oppatowitz, Liebſchau, Woſſiz, Kratenau, and others, were abandoned by the Enemy.

The Duke ordered Lieutenant Colonel Baron Dighern to reconnoitre the Place, where it had been projected to attempt a Paſſage near the Village of Telſchiz, and the Diſpoſition was made that Night. Conformably to this Deſign, at Nine o'Clock at Night Lieutenant General Count Schulenbourg was ſent with the Train of Auſtrian Artillery and Pontons, to take Poſt between Zdechowitz and Kwaletiz. At the ſame Time Major General Haxthauſen marched from the Camp at Choldiz, with 26 Companies of our Grenadiers, and three Companies of Auſtrians, our Pontons, two Haubizes, four Pieces of ſix Pounders, and 22 three Pounders. He halted at the Diſtance of two Musket-ſhot from Telſchiz. The ſix Battalions of which theſe 29 Companies were compoſed, were commanded by the Colonels Munchow and Pirch, the Lieutenant Colonels Dieden, Schlegel, Gerſdorff, and the Major Gfug.

It was Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 19th of November when theſe Troops arrived at the Place appointed. The Artillery was forthwith placed in ſuch a Manner that the Cannon took the Pruſſians, of whom two Battalions were poſted on the other Side the River between Telſchiz, and a Stud, in Front and in Flank, and then we ſet about placing the Pontons. The Pruſſian Centinels immediately gave the Alarm, and the Fire of their Cannon and Small Arms, which our Workmen bore without returning a Shot, was very brisk.

Notwithſtanding that, Count Schulenbourg having alſo began the Attack on his Side, the Head of our Grenadiers embarked, and ſcarce had Colonel Pirch and ſome Companies of Auſtrian Grenadiers paſſed over the River in order to enter into the Wood on the other Side, before the Action became very hot. The Pruſſians made a very vigorous Reſiſtance for above three Quarters of an Hour. Two of their Battalions came to the Aſſiſtance of the two firſt, but the great Fire from our Batteries not only diſperſed them, but alſo ſome Squadrons of their Horſe, which durſt not join them. Our Troops therefore paſſed the Elbe upon two Bridges, and the Auſtrians upon three others, all which were thrown over the River between Eight and Nine o'Clock in the Morning.

We loſt two Gunners and ſeven Grenadiers, Captain Arnimb of the Artillery, five Gunners and fourteen Foot Soldiers, were wounded, and ſeveral Horſes belonging to the Artillery, our Battery having been within 50 or 60 Paces (which is the Breadth of the River in that Place) of the Fire of the Pruſſian Small Arms. The Loſs of the Pruſſians muſt have been much more conſiderable, above 60 having been found dead upon the Field of Battle, and wounded Men and Deſerters being brought in by Troops. Lieutenant Colonel Schwaben carried off a Lieutenant with 33 Pruſſian Huſſars from one of their Poſts upon the Road to Konigſgratz. The two Chiefs of the Combined Army fixed their Quarters that Evening in the Village of Chrtſchiz, and ordered the Troops to encamp upon the Eminencies of Teinitz.

The next Day their Highneſſes lodged in the Town which had been taken Poſſeſſion of the

Day

Day before as well as Kolin, both the one and the other having been evacuated by the Pruſſians with great Precipitation.

Upon the 21ſt the combined Army marched to Schischeliz, a little Town about a League from Teinitz: Prince Charles lodged there, and the Duke fixed his Quarters at Gontschiz, which is very near it. Lieutenant Colonel Schulenbourg was poſted with a Detachment of Infantry at Clumez, and 1000 Horſe at Kladrub, General Nadaſti near the Village of Piſeck, and General Ghylani upon the left of the Elbe at Lunydlanky. The Pandours were poſted in the Town of Kolin. The Pruſſians are encamped about a German Mile from us, with their Right towards Woſſiz, and their Leſt at Wiſcherowiz, 8000 of them being poſted at Starawoda. Pardubitz is now guarded by 400 Pruſſian Foot, and 30 Huſſars only. They have ſent the reſt of their Troops, as well as the ſeven Battalions from Kolin, 1 from Teiniz, and 2 from Nimbourg, towards Koenigſtattel, where they reaſſembled with two Regiments of Horſe, the Whole under the Command of Lieutenant General Naſſau, making a Shew as if they intended to take the Road towards New Biczow. The two Pulcks of our Tartars under the Command of the Lieutenant Colonels Sihodzinski and Wilczewski are poſted on that Side to obſerve their Motions, and General Nadaſti has an Eye upon the Road which they ſhall take, in order to haraſs them. Col. Blendowski is poſted at Mapno, to reconnoitre the main Body of their Army.

Upon the 22d the Combined Army remained in their Camps near Schischeliz. Baron Ghylani confirmed our Advices concerning Pardubitz, adding, that according to all Appearances, the Pruſſians would abandon it as ſoon as poſſible, after having made all the Havock there which they had threatned. Some Pruſſian Deſerters, who continue to come in in greater Numbers than ever, brought Advice, that Yeſterday the Corps from which they deſerted, had encamped near Koenigſtattel; that the Artillery from Kolin, conſiſting of 60 Cannon of 12 Pounders and 8 Haubizes, had been conducted ſome Days before to Pardubitz; that the Troops which had quitted Nimbourg, Kolin, Teinizel, and Podiebrad, made in all 12 Battalions, two Regiments of Dragoons, and a Party of Huſſars; that they were directing their March towards Klemeſchiz; and that Lieutenant General Naſſau with his Troops was taking the Road by New Biczow, in order to puſh towards Konigſgratz, with a View to rally again with the main Body of the Army. They are unanimous in the Account they give of the bad Condition of their Army, in which Want of Proviſions, Sickneſs and Deſertion continue ſtill upon the ſame Foot. In general, all Advices agree in the great Precipitation with which the Enemy is retiring ſince our Paſſage.

Upon the 23d the Combined Army decamped from Schischeliz, and after a March of a German Mile, which was very troubleſome upon account of the ſwampy marſhy Land, encamped in the Neighbourhood of Clumez, where the two Chiefs fixed their Quarters that Day. Advice was received, that the Enemy had ſet Fire to the Suburbs of Pardubitz, deſtroyed the Bridges, and thrown, as they did before at Nimbourg, the Proviſions into the River. Col. Buccow ſent Word, that at one o'Clock laſt Night he had taken Poſſeſſion of the Town, and that his firſt Endeavours were to entinguiſh the Fire, and to ſave what the Flames had ſpared. The News from the Pruſſian Army was, that the main Body of their Army was encamped the Day before in ſuch a Manner, that the left Wing extended to the Village of Liebitschan on the Right of the Elbe, where the King's Quarters were, and that the Right was poſted towards the Town of Nechaniz, near the little River of Biſtriz; this laſt Motion having been made in order to facilitate the Junction of the Corps under Lieutenant General Naſſau, which was advanced as far as New Biczow, by forced Marches, and with great Precipitation. Colonel Wilczewſki adds in his Relation, that as well Men as Horſes were exhauſted by their ſpeedy Retreat. Colonel Blendowski ſent Advice, that the Enemy having divided their Troops into two Columns, one was marching directly to Glatz, and the other was taking the Road to Smirſchiz, marching Day and Night.

Upon the 24th the Combined Army remained in the Camp of Clumez. A Major and 18 Cuiraſſiers were ſent in, whom Colonel Blendowski had made Priſoners, having taken them as they were going to Forage. Lieutenant General Ghylani, who has quitted his Poſt at Lunydlanky, in order to repaſs the Elbe, and haraſs the Enemy in their Retreat, at the ſame Time ſent in a Cornet, whom his Huſſars had taken upon the like Occaſion.

The Deſerters, which come over to us in great Numbers, report, that the Sickneſs in their Army is ſo much increaſed, that in every Company of Foot, 40, and in every Troop of Horſe, from 12 to 15, were ſick: That as to the reſt, their Retreat was ſo precipitate, that the Troops had been obliged to march 36 Hours at a Stretch.

Warſaw, Nov. 21. The Dyet at Grodno ſat till the 16th at Night, when the limitted Time for its Continuance expired, and then broke up without coming to any Reſolutions.

Hambourg, Dec. 1. We hear that the Convoy is arrived at Gluckſtadt with the Ships from England, conſiſting of 12 Sail, of which nine are Hambourgher Bottoms, and three Britiſh.

Hague,